

RULES PROMULGATED FOR WOODMEN

REGULATIONS FOR CUTTING OF TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS IS FORMULATED.

The new secretary of the interior, R. A. Ballinger, through the commissioner of the general land office, Fred Dennett, has issued a new set of instructions governing the cutting of timber on public mineral lands, the new rules to go into effect today. They are as follows:

The act of June 3, 1878, chapter 150 (26 Stat. 88), provides:

"That all citizens of the United States and other persons, bona fide residents of the state of Colorado or Nevada, or either of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, or Montana, and all other mineral districts of the United States, shall be, and are hereby, authorized and permitted to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry, in either of said states, territories, or districts of which such citizens or persons may be at the time bona fide citizens, subject to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe for the protection of the timber and of the undergrowth growing upon such lands, and for other purposes: Provided, The provisions of this act shall not extend to railroad corporations."

Regulations.

In pursuance of the authority granted in the above section of the act of June 3, 1878, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed for the protection of the timber and of the undergrowth upon such lands, and for other purposes incidental thereto. The attention of persons seeking the free use of timber is particularly called to the fact that this act does not authorize the cutting of timber from any lands subject to any form of nonmineral entry. The act applies only to lands subject to mineral entry. Lands subject to mineral entry are such lands as are known to contain such deposits of mineral as warrant a prudent person in expending his time or money in the reasonable expectation of developing a mine thereon. The proper protection of the timber and undergrowth upon lands

to be cut over necessarily varies with the nature of topography, soil, and forests.

First. Qualified persons within the states and territories named desiring to take timber for purposes authorized by law must make application for permit to cut timber, such application to be presented or mailed to any register or receiver, or to the chief of field division having jurisdiction over the land.

Second. Such application shall set forth the names and legal residence of persons applying to fell and remove, and the names and residence of persons who are to use the timber; also the amount of timber required by each person, and the use to be made thereof, and the date it is desired to begin cutting; also, the lands to be cut over shall be so described in the application that they may be identified from the description set forth. The application must be verified by an applicant. Blank forms for making applications may be procured by addressing the chief of field division.

Third. Immediately upon receipt of an application, the chief of field division shall cause investigation to be made of the lands, and of material statements in the application. If the chief of field division finds the timber may be cut for the purposes permitted by law, he may authorize cutting to proceed at once under such named restrictions (within the scope of these regulations) as the protection of the timber and undergrowth may require. Such permit, or refusal to grant permit, shall be subject to revision by the commissioner of the general land office.

Fourth. Upon completing investigation of any application, the chief of field division shall make report to the commissioner of the general land office. His report shall contain the application, copy of his permit or letter declining to grant permit, and shall further show (1) whether the lands are mineral, (2) whether persons named in application are (a) qualified to fell and remove, and (b) authorized to use the timber as stated (3) what percentage of the matured timber may be taken consistent with proper protection of the remaining timber and undergrowth, with the facts upon which he bases his conclusions; and what method of handling the tops, logs, and debris made by logging is necessary for the protection of timber and undergrowth, and the facts upon which his conclusions are based.

Fifth. Permits granted shall specify (1) the persons authorized to fell and remove, and those authorized to use the timber as stated (2) the amount of timber to be cut (3) that only matured timber may be taken, and the percentage of the total stand, acre by acre, to be cut; (4) the method of disposing the tops and other debris; and (5) that the cutting authorized shall be

completed within 12 months of date of permit, or application for renewal must be made.

Sixth. No timber may be cut in advance of a determined lawful use.

Seventh. No timber not matured may be cut. Each matured tree taken shall be worked up and utilized for some beneficial domestic purpose.

Persons taking timber for specific purposes will be required to take only such matured trees as will work up to such purpose without unreasonable waste.

Eighth. Brush, tops, logs, and other forest debris made in felling and removing timber shall be disposed of in the manner best adapted to protecting the remaining growth, and as stated in the permit granted.

Ninth. No timber cut or removed under the provisions of this act may be transported from or used out of the state or territory where cut.

Tenth. Persons who commence cutting upon permit of chief of field division before final approval by the commissioner will be liable to the government for a reasonable stumpage for timber so taken in event the permit is not finally approved by the commissioner because improperly granted. Where permits are secured by fraud, or immature trees are taken, or timber is not taken or used by persons in accordance with the terms of the law, the government will enforce the same civil and criminal liabilities as in other cases of timber trespass upon public lands.

Eleventh. Registers or receivers receiving applications under this act will at once forward same to the proper chief of field division, and notify the applicant thereof.

Twelfth. Registers and receivers are required to ascertain from time to time whether any timber is being cut from mineral lands, except as provided by this act, and notify the commissioner of the general land office, or a special agent of such office, who will make any investigation required. Special agents will also keep informed of all timber cutting within their territory.

Thirteenth. These rules and regulations shall be in force from and after May 1, 1909, and supersede all prior regulations hereunder.

"PARROT" AND "SQUAB"

"It's a mystery to me what makes some of these wallpapers around here fall for what they do," confided The Waiter to The Regular Customer, as the latter sat absorbing his ham and. "You see that gink that just trailed the old parrot in here, don't you. That's his wife. She's forty-seven years farther along in this struggle for existence than he is and still he gets out and battles thirty-seven hours a day for bread and funds to get over for enough to buy her flashy rig. I can remember when he used to be a pretty nifty looking lad, always there with the store clothes and a good line of salve, and now—well, he looks like one of these 'Take Me Home for \$2.95' signs. He doesn't seem to care; I suppose he thinks he's happy, but not for me, brother, not for me."

"Now with me it's different. I never could fall for the getting hooked up game. When I see the matrimonial hurdle I shy worse than a colt and in the marriage headleap I'm only a quarter horse. Yes, that's it; only a quarter horse. The other night I was picking out along the main drag here and I spies off a squab. I tips the wink to Fluffy-tuffles and she slows up and I catches her. We institutes a little talk and mopes over to the feed shop. There we gets away with some junk and then prances over to a moving picture show. After this round of gaiety we calls the game, thanks the fives of love and she and I proceeds by divers ways to our respective domiciles. There's your layout; that's far enough for me. I balk at the after noise. It looks to me like selling red chips for white chip money. The squab was all right, but what's she good for? and the parrot?—The Waiter's feelings got the best of him—"If she were a card in a bank game I'd play her to lose."

"Say," asked The Regular Customer, "what is a 'parrot' in contradistinction to a 'squab,' and vice-versa?"

"What's the matter with you, boy, that you don't know that? Why, a parrot is a woman over 30 and a squab is one under that. Anybody knows that."

TWO MEN KILLED.

Mexico City, May 1.—Two men were killed today by the wrecking of a passenger train on the El Paso line of the National Railway of Mexico. The accident is said to have been caused by train wreckers.

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MANY IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT ACCOMPLISHES MUCH WORK IN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Six hundred thousand dollars will be spent during the fiscal year 1908-1909 for the construction of roads, trails, telephone lines and other permanent improvements on the national forests. Congress has appropriated the same amount for this purpose during the fiscal year of 1909-1910.

In order that the forest rangers may cover the large area contained in the district, it is very necessary that a system of trails be constructed along routes which give the best control of the areas to be patrolled. In many districts telephone lines have been built between the supervisor's office and ranger headquarters, and to prominent peaks which are used for lookout stations to observe fires.

To fight forest fires effectively it is of the utmost importance that a force of men be rushed to the fire as soon as possible, and that the fire be controlled and put out if taken when they are small, where it would be almost impossible to check them after they had spread over a large area. For this reason the telephone lines and trail systems are of vital importance and have played a small part in the patrol system which has resulted in the remarkably small area burned over since the forests have been under government supervision.

Range Conditions.

Among other necessary improvements provided for, the service takes up the matter of the betterment of range conditions. First, by the construction of drift fences, which are for the purpose of keeping stock within the area allotted to them and to save the time of the herders. Second, by the improving of springs and watering places. In many sections of the west large areas have been of no value on account of the lack of water during a large portion of the year. By the fencing and piping of the springs and providing adequate storage, the service has been able to conserve a supply of water which enables these ranges to be used throughout the season. Third, by the fencing of bog or mire holes. As fast as possible, places where the loss of stock from miring in bog holes has been heavy are being fenced so that the cattle can not get into them. Fourth, by the fencing of poisonous areas. In certain sections of Colorado there is a poison larkspur which, during the spring season, will poison stock that graze on it. These places are being fenced and the stock kept away from the areas until the poisonous season is over, when they are opened for grazing.

All of the national forests are divided into districts which are under the direct supervision of a forest ranger who looks after the timber cutting and grazing matters, and patrols his district to detect and prevent forest fires. As the national forests are located in mountainous and timbered country and have but few settlements within their boundaries, it is necessary to provide these rangers with quarters convenient to the districts over which they have charge. These quarters consist of a small house, a stable for his saddle horses, a fence enclosing a pasture for his stock, and occasionally the fencing of a small garden patch and a small piece of hay land to provide fodder for the stock during winter.

Wagon Roads.

The forest service also co-operates with the states, counties, and communities in the construction of wagon roads, trails, and bridges, which will make accessible of bodies of mature timber, and assist in the control and use of the forests. An example of this co-operation is the Boise-Atlanta wagon road. This road connects the city of Boise, Idaho, with the mining town of Atlanta, a place of about 300 inhabitants. The road follows up the Boise river for the entire distance with the exception of about seven miles, beginning at a point five miles out of Boise. The entire length of the road is about 96 miles. Atlanta is situated in the Sawtooth mountains and is 90 miles from a railroad. The former outlet was by wagon road to the town of Mountain Home. This road follows over high mountains, and is snowed in during six or seven months of the year.

The Boise-Atlanta wagon road will be snowed in for only two or three months of the year. The road is an old project, about 40 miles of it having been built out from Boise some 10 years ago. This work was done by a fund raised from subscriptions taken in Boise and Atlanta. In 1905 the road was extended 28 miles, from funds appropriated by the state of Idaho. This work brought the road to the boundary of the Sawtooth national forest, now the Boise national forest.

During the summer of 1907, the people of Atlanta subscribed \$3,500, the commercial club of Boise \$2,500, the state appropriated about \$8,000, and the forest service contributed \$4,000, a total of \$18,000, with which the old road was put in proper repair, and a little less than 20 miles of very diffi-

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